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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/508,991	05/10/2005	Sebastian Hallensleben	2466-130	1361

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EXAMINER

MANOHARAN, MUTHUSWAMY GANAPATHY

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 09/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/508,991	HALLENSLEBEN, SEBASTIAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Muthuswamy G. Manoharan	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/27/2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Regarding claims 6 and 12, the phrase "types of user data" renders the claim indefinite because it includes the types of data not disclosed in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 10-14 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lammi et al. (hereinafter Lammi) (WO 01/28273) in view over King (EP 1081916).

Regarding **claim 1**, Lammi teaches a method of exchanging user-specific data from a mobile network (item 10 in Figure 1) to a service application of an external service provider (item 12 in Figure 1), wherein certain user data is needed by the application for providing a requested service to a mobile user (item 11 in Figure 1), the

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method comprising: A) generating a unique Application User Identification (AUID) code which is assigned to a combination of the mobile user and the application (items 21-24 in Figure 2), B) sending the assigned AUID code to the application (item 26 in Figure 2), C) receiving from the application a request for the needed user data together with an AUID code (item 28 in Figure 28), E) retrieving the requested user data based on the received AUID code and sending the user data to the application (item 34 in figure 2). Lammi did not teach specifically D) determining whether the application is allowed to retrieve the requested user data, and if so. However, King teaches in an analogous art, determining whether the application is allowed to retrieve the requested user data, and if so. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the method of determining whether the application is allowed to retrieve the requested user data, and if so (Abstract). This modification provides an alternate ways (or additional security in addition to the existing one) of providing controlled use of sensitive information for wireless client devices of wireless communication systems.

Regarding **claim 2**, Lammi teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein the AUID code is generated in step A) in response to receiving a service request from a mobile user (items 22-26 in Figure 2).

Regarding **claim 3**, Lammi teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein the AUID code is stored in a translation table together with a mobile user identity and an application identity (item 13 in Figure 1; items 24-26 in Figure 2).

Regarding **claim 4**, Lammi teaches a method according to claim 3, wherein the mobile user identity is obtained from the translation table based on the AUID code received in step C), for retrieving the requested user data in step E) from a user data base in which user-specific data is stored for mobile users being registered in the mobile network (Abstract; "identification database"; item 13 in Figure 1).

Regarding **claim 5**, Lammi in view of King teaches all the particulars of the claim 1. Lammi further teaches the method, wherein the AUID code is used by the application for attributing the user data sent in step E), to the service upon subsequent access of the mobile user to the same service (Page 6, lines 1-4).

Regarding **claim 6**, Lammi in view of King teaches all the particulars of the claim 1. Lammi did not teach specifically a method, wherein the determining step D) is performed by checking a permission table specifying the types of user data that each service application is allowed to receive from the mobile network. However, King teaches in an analogous art a method, wherein the determining step D) is performed by checking a permission table specifying the types of user data that each service application is allowed to receive from the mobile network (Page 11, lines 53).

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the method of the determining step D) is performed by checking a permission table specifying the types of user data that each service application is allowed to receive from the mobile network. This method provides a method of establishing privacy agreements between the mobile network and the service providers.

Regarding **claim 7**, Lammi in view of King teaches all the particulars of the claim. Lammi teaches identification database for storing user identifier and corresponding anonymous identifier. Lammi did not teach specifically a method according to claim 6, further comprising maintaining a permission table is maintained for a specific user or group of users. However, King teaches in an analogous art, a method according to claim 6, further comprising maintaining a permission table is maintained for a specific user or group of users (Figure 6). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to (modify the database table of Lammi to further include permission information) use a method according to claim 6, further comprising maintaining a permission table is maintained for a specific user or group of users. It is also inherent that maintaining data in data server implies a designed table in a database that is well known in the art.

Regarding **claim 8**, Lammi in view of King teaches all the particulars of the claim 6. Lammi did not teach a method, further comprising sending an error message if it is determined in step D) that the application is not allowed to retrieve the requested user

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data. However, King teaches in an analogous art a method, further comprising sending an error message if it is determined in step D) that the application is not allowed to retrieve the requested user data (Page 11, lines 35-38). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a method, further comprising sending an error message if it is determined in step D) that the application is not allowed to retrieve the requested user data. This method provides a method of establishing privacy agreements between the mobile network and the service providers.

Regarding **claim 10**, Lammi further teaches a method according to claim 1, further comprising determining whether a valid mobile user identity exists that corresponds to the AUID code received in step C) in order to check if the application is authorized (items 27-29 in Figure 2).

Claim 11, 18 are rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

Claim 12 is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 6.

Claim 13 is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 3.

Regarding **claim 14**, Lammi teaches a server according to claim 13, further comprising a translator for translating AUID codes into mobile user identities and vice versa by checking the translation table (Col. 8, lines 13-20; Col. 9, lines 5-10).

Regarding **claim 16**, Lammi teaches a server according to claim 11, further comprising a mobile network interface for receiving service requests from mobile users, and for retrieving user data ("service gateway"; items 14 in Figure 1).

Regarding **claim 17**, Lammi teaches a server according to claim 11, further comprising an external provider interface for receiving requests for user data from service applications, and for responding with either the requested data ("location register" and "equipment of the service provider" in Figure 2). However, Lammi did not teach specifically a server according to claim 11, further comprising an external provider interface for receiving requests for user data from service applications, and for responding with either the requested data or **an appropriate error message**. However, King teaches in an analogous art a server according to claim 11, further comprising an external provider interface for receiving requests for user data from service applications, and for responding with either the requested data or **an appropriate error message** (Paragraphs [0055-0057]). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the server according to claim 11, further comprising an external provider interface for receiving requests for user data from service applications, and for responding with either the requested data or **an appropriate error message**. This method provides a method of establishing privacy agreements between the mobile network and the service providers.

Claims 9 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lammi et al. (hereinafter Lammi) (WO 01/28273) in view over King (EP 1081916) and further in view of Chung (US 2003/0016823).

Regarding **claim 9**, Lammi in view of King teaches all the particulars of the claim 9, except a method according to claim 1, further comprising generating new AUID codes by dividing the decimal representation of a non-periodic irrational number into blocks of a certain length, wherein each block is used as an AUID code. However, Chung teaches in an analogous art, a method according to claim 1, further comprising generating new AUID codes by dividing the decimal representation of a non-periodic irrational number into blocks of a certain length, wherein each block is used as an AUID code (Abstract; Figure 4, Paragraphs [0016-18]). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the method according to claim 1, further comprising generating new AUID codes by dividing the decimal representation of a non-periodic irrational number into blocks of a certain length, wherein each block is used as an AUID code. This modification is useful for providing secure (cryptographic applications) communication.

Claim 15 is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 9.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Muthuswamy G. Manoharan whose telephone number is 571-272-5515. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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